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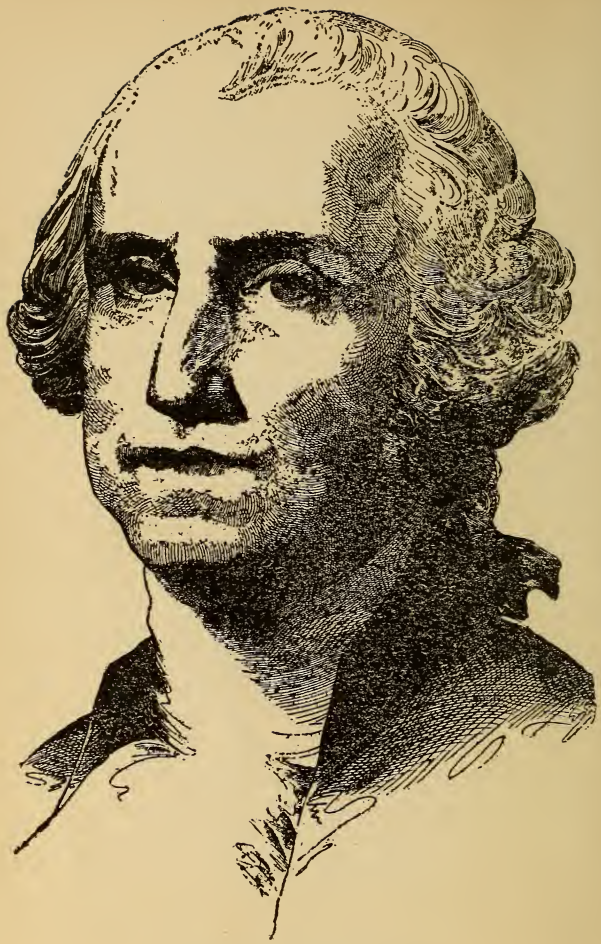
MANUAL OF AMERICAN CITIZEN-SHIP



GEORGE WASHINGTON

The "Father of His Country"—Commander-in-Chief in the War of the Revolution. First President of the Republic. Chief Author of the Independence of the United States.

Born February 22, 1732. Died December 14, 1799.

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A MANUAL
OF
AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

THINGS EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD KNOW

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BY
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FOREWORD

We are confident this Manual meets a long-felt need. Not only our foreign-born population, but also vast numbers of our American-born citizens, have no clear and definite knowledge as to what it really means to be a true and high-minded American citizen, and, as a consequence, do not understand and appreciate their obligations to the country of adoption or birth. The facts are both briefly and comprehensively stated. They embrace our country's discovery and geography, its climate and settlement, its vast resources in minerals and agriculture. The Manual tells us of the formation of the colonies, and their struggle for independence, and the founding of a nation. It further informs us as to the government of the United States and its officials, and how its laws are administered. It also tells us of marriage and the home,

and the relation between parents and children. We are informed what it means to have a good character, and how to establish and develop it, and that the longing in the heart and soul of man after the Eternal is the basis of religion, the Church and the Sacraments and of all that lifts man into spiritual communion with his Creator and Father.

The Golden Rule is forcibly set forth, and it is shown that its fulfilment will usher in "an ideal social order with equal rights, complete justice and happiness for all men in all stations of life."

The author has not only performed excellent work, but rendered a very exceptional service in a field that has been long waiting for such harvesting. We believe the Manual ought to be on the table in the living room of every home, and used as a textbook in our schools and colleges.

Judson Swift.

PART I

AMERICA

Here is the Nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet in the youth and the first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift up our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanding, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good-will and the might of invincible justice and right.

Woodrow Wilson.

A MANUAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

America is the most wonderful country in the world, and every one who lives here ought to know something about it. Many call it "God's Country," and with good reason.

1. Why Is the United States Called America?

The whole western continent was called America in 1507 in honor of the Italian discoverer, Amerigo Vespucci; more recently the name America has been applied to the United States.

2. What Are the Boundaries of the United States?

The main body of the United States extends across the North American Continent from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the

Pacific Ocean on the west, and from Canada and the Great Lakes on the north to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

3. What Other Countries Belong to the United States?

Alaska, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and several islands of the Pacific Ocean. The United States also governs the Philippine Islands.

4. What Is the Size of the United States?

The area of the mainland of the United States is 3,032,049 square miles; with Alaska and the other dependencies, 3,690,822 square miles.

5. What Is the Climate of the United States?

Because of its vast area and because of the wet and dry seasons of the Pacific Coast, America offers the greatest variation in climate.

6. What Are the Mineral Resources of the United States?

It is the richest country in the world in mineral resources. It produces 60 per cent.

of the copper of the world, 72 per cent. of the oil, 42 per cent. of the iron, 37 per cent. of the coal, 26 per cent. of the silver, 20 per cent. of the gold.

7. What Are the Food Resources of the United States?

Its farms and ranches could nearly supply the world with bread, fruit and meat. It produces 75 per cent. of the corn of the world and 25 per cent. of the wheat. It is now producing almost every food product to be found anywhere.

8. What Are Some of the Other Resources of the United States?

The United States has half a billion acres of timber land. It produces 70 per cent. of the cotton and much of the wool of the world, has immense fisheries, and is the greatest sugar-producing country.

9. What Natural Power Has the United States?

Almost limitless deposits of coal, oil and gas, plenty of wood and timber, and immeasurable water power to change the raw ma-

terial into the finished product for the use of man.

10. Are All the Resources of the United States Developed?

The vast resources of the United States are now only partially developed, offering the greatest possible opportunities to her industrious and ambitious citizens. There are millions of acres of land now held by the Government, great desert regions to be reclaimed by public irrigation, besides hundreds of thousands of acres of land for sale at a nominal price.

CHAPTER II

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

For thousands of years the American continent was unknown to the civilized world. Why? Many believe that God hid this country with its wonderful resources and opportunities until men knew how to rightly use civil and religious liberty, that in America might be produced the noblest type of manhood and womanhood and a great democratic Christian nation—truly "God's country."

1. When Was America Discovered?

America was discovered October 12, 1492, by Christopher Columbus. Raising the Spanish flag and setting up the Cross, he took possession of the new country for Christ and Spain.

2. Who Was Christopher Columbus?

An Italian sailor born in Genoa, 1445. He was very poor but ambitious. He believed the world was round and that India could be reached by sailing west.

3. What Did People Think of Columbus?

Almost every one laughed at him and thought him insane or a fool. It was eighteen years before he found friends in King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, who aided him.

4. Did Columbus Really Reach America?

He landed probably on one of the Bahama Islands, but thought it was India.

5. Was the Country Inhabited?

Yes. It was inhabited by Red Men whom Columbus called Indians because he thought the country was India. They were savages, warring among themselves and living largely by hunting and fishing.

6. How Did the Europeans Treat the Indians?

At first kindly, then with great injustice, often robbing them of their land and driving them from their hunting grounds.

7. Are There Many Indians Now?

There are now about 350,000 Indians in the United States—about as many as when the

country was discovered. Many of these Indians are respected citizens.

8. Were There Other Discoverers of America?

Yes. John Cabot, an Englishman, discovered North America in 1497. Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian, discovered Central America in 1497. Vasco Balboa, a Spaniard, from the top of a mountain in Panama saw the Pacific Ocean in 1513. Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, discovered the St. Lawrence in 1535. Fernando De Soto, discovered the Mississippi in 1542.

9. What Countries Sent Explorers to America?

All the great countries of Europe: England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Holland.

10. In 1600 What American Possessions Did These Countries Hold?

England held most of the Atlantic sea-coast. France held Canada and the Great Lakes. Spain held South and Central America, Mexico and the Mississippi Valley.

CHAPTER III

THE SETTLEMENT OF AMERICA

Again we raise a question: Why was the United States settled by God-fearing, home-loving, liberty-seeking men? Out of many nations only such men became the permanent settlers of America. God hid this country and settled it by those who honored Him, that this might be the greatest free, Christian Republic in the world.

1. How Soon After Its Discovery Was America Settled?

It was more than a century before there was a permanent settlement in America.

2. When Was the First English Settlement?

The first English settlement was made at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, by a little band of 105 people consisting of families, with Captain John Smith as their fearless leader.

3. What Was the First Dutch Settlement?

In 1609 Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River, and immediately the Dutch began the settlement of New Amsterdam.

4. How Long Did the Dutch Control New York?

Until 1664, when the English gained control of New Amsterdam and changed the name to New York.

5. Who Were the Pilgrims and Where Did They Settle?

They were English Christians who because of the persecutions in England at that time emigrated to America in the *Mayflower* and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 20, 1620.

6. What Was the Mayflower Covenant?

It was a written covenant of freedom drawn up by these Pilgrims on board the *Mayflower*. This is one of the great historical documents of the world.

7. Who Were the Puritans?

The Puritans were ardent English patriots and Christians who came to America that they

might enjoy civil and religious liberty and began a settlement in Massachusetts in 1628.

8. When and by Whom Were Other Settlements Made?

Louisiana was settled by Frenchmen in 1630; Delaware by Swedes in 1638; Pennsylvania by English Quakers in 1682; Texas by Spaniards in 1692; and other portions by these and various other nationalities in later years.

9. Would It Not Appear, Then, That All Americans Are Foreigners Either by Birth or Descent?

Certainly: but a true American ceases to be a foreigner as soon as he is naturalized; that is, when he adopts the principles of the Republic and obeys its laws.

CHAPTER IV

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

The period 1682–1776 is known as "the colonial period," because during that time the settlements were governed as separate colonies of the English crown. Thus for a century the colonists, enjoying great freedom, were learning how to govern themselves in local and state affairs.

1. What Were the Colonial Wars?

For nearly the whole of this period France and England were at war. In 1757, at Quebec, the English were victorious and Canada became subject to England.

2. What Effect Did These Wars Have upon the Colonists?

The colonies became united. The colonists fought against the French and Indians, and learned how to fight. The wars developed strong military leaders and thus prepared the colonists for the great struggle for Independence.

3. How Were the Colonies Governed?

Two of the colonies, Connecticut and Rhode Island, had royal charters and were very independent. Massachusetts had a charter and special rights, but was ruled by a Governor chosen by the King. Seven of the colonies had Governors without charters. The rest were ruled by proprietors who originally owned the land.

4. Were the Colonies Free to Govern Themselves?

With the possible exception of Maryland the people of the colonies enjoyed great freedom in the management of local affairs.

5. What Kind of a Government Did the Colonists Establish?

At first a pure democracy. Nearly all the males of 21 years of age enjoyed equal rights.

6. Who Made the Local Laws?

The voters at the town meeting. Officers were chosen by vote to execute the laws and to explain their meaning.

7. What Happened as the Towns Grew Larger?

As the towns increased in size and number certain powers of the voter were delegated to chosen representatives who acted for them.

8. What Was the County Organization?

A group of near-by towns formed a county organization to make laws and regulations which would promote the common welfare.

9. Was There Representative Government in the Colonies?

Each of the colonies had a representative organization, much like the State Government of to-day.

10. What Was the Colonial Federation?

It was a loose union of the thirteen colonies for the common welfare of all.

CHAPTER V

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1. When Was the War of Independence?

Beginning in 1775 between England and America, the War of Independence lasted seven years and ended with the Independence of America.

2. What Caused the War of Independence?

The restriction of personal and political liberties of the colonists by the autocratic power of the English Government.

3. What Were Some of These Restrictions?

"Taxation without Representation," "The Stamp Act," restriction of trade, and many others.

4. What Did the Colonies Do to Secure Redress?

They petitioned the King and Parliament, but to no avail. They threatened, but that did

no good, and as the last resort they took up arms.

5. What Was the Declaration of Independence?

It was a public document proclaiming the independence of the thirteen English Colonies in America and stating the reasons why the colonies would no longer endure English rule.

6. When Was the Declaration of Independence Made?

The Declaration of Independence was drawn up in Philadelphia and proclaimed July 4, 1776.

7. How Was the War of Independence Ended?

By the Treaty of Peace signed in Paris, September 3, 1783.

8. What Did the Treaty of Peace Secure?

Great Britain recognized the independence of the colonies, then known as the Thirteen Sovereign States. By the treaty all the territory from the Atlantic to the Mississippi was ceded to the States.

9. What Was the Significance of the Declaration of Independence?

It is believed to be the world's greatest historical document on human rights and freedom.

The Introduction and Conclusion of the Declaration of Independence.

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destruc-

tive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same objects, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government." . . .

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the

good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

CHAPTER VI

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

Thus far we have noted the clear signs that God was directing the discovery and settlement of America. For the founding of America God raised up great leaders with a wonderful vision of a free Christian nation. We hold that in America He is working out a great plan for the good of all mankind.

1. What Was One of the Great Results of the War of Independence?

The thirteen Colonial States became a nation.

2. Was the Nation Founded at Once?

No. It was thirteen years after the Declaration of Independence before there was an American nation.

3. What Caused the Delay?

The colonies feared the loss of some of their local rights and liberties.

4. What Were the First Steps Toward the Founding of the Nation?

In 1777 Congress formulated a loose plan of national government which was called a "Federation of States."

5. Was This Plan Successful?

No. The people soon saw that if they would enjoy real freedom, perfect unity, peace and prosperity, they must have a strong, central, representative government.

6. What Great Convention Was Called?

A national convention of representatives of the colonies was called in Philadelphia in 1781 to organize the new government.

7. What Did This Convention Do?

After the most serious thought the Convention drafted the Constitution and submitted it to the State legislatures for ratification.

8. When Was the Constitution Adopted Establishing the United States of America?

In 1789 nine of the Colonial States ratified the Constitution, and the United States of America was established.

9. What Was the Constitution?

The Constitution was the supreme, permanent Law of the United States.

10. What Was the Preamble of the Constitution?

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

11. Can the Constitution of the United States Be Changed?

The Constitution can be amended by the vote of the people through Congress and ratification by the State legislatures.

12. Has the Constitution Been Amended?

The makers of the Constitution were so wise that in one hundred and thirty years but eighteen changes have been made.

13. How Many States Were There at First?

When the Constitution was adopted there were thirteen States and less than four million people in the United States.

14. How Many States Are There Now?

There are forty-eight States and about one hundred and ten million people in the United States, and with the Philippine Islands about one hundred and twenty millions.

15. Has the United States Prospered under the Constitution?

The United States is the wealthiest nation in the world and one of the strongest and is a leader among the nations in all things which concern the highest welfare of all the people.

CHAPTER VII

THE AMERICAN FLAG

The American Flag is the most beautiful and significant flag in the world. It is the flag of a free people, representing all the struggles and the sacrifices for civil and religious liberty in the past, all the high ideals and principles for which America now stands, and it is the pledge of the continuance of these liberties and a larger enjoyment of them in the future.

1. What Is Our National Flag?

Our flag is the emblem of the nation and symbolizes that for which the nation stands.

2. When and Where Was the First American Flag Unfurled?

January 2, 1776, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by George Washington when he took command of the American Army.

3. Was This the Stars and Stripes?

No. It was a flag without stars, English crosses taking their place.

4. Who Designed the Flag as Now Used?

Betsey Ross, of Philadelphia, in 1776.

5. When Was the American Flag Adopted by Congress?

June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag, with seven red stripes, six white stripes, and a blue field with thirteen white stars.

6. For What Did the Stars and Stripes Stand?

The thirteen stars and stripes represented the Union of the thirteen sovereign Colonial States.

7. What Changes Were Later Made in the Flag?

In 1818 it was enacted by Congress that the thirteen stripes should remain the same, but that a new star should be added to the flag with the admission of every new State in the Union.

8. What is the Meaning of the Colors of the Flag?

The red signifies courage and sacrifice: the white signifies purity and nobility of charac-

ter: the blue signifies loyalty to our flag, our country, and our God.

9. What is the Pledge to the Flag?

"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice to all."

10. By What Other Name is the Flag Known?

The American Flag is often called "Old Glory."

CHAPTER VIII

OUR NATIONAL SONGS

America is very fortunate in its patriotic songs. They express, with love of country, high religious sentiment.

A. Our National Flag-Song.

1. What is the American Flag-Song?

The American Flag-song is "The Star-Spangled Banner."

2. Who Wrote the Star-Spangled Banner?

Francis Scott Key composed "The Star-Spangled Banner," September 14, 1814.

3. What Incident Caused the Writing of the Flag-Song?

The author, a prisoner on a British battleship, witnessed the night attack on Fort McHenry, and was inspired to write the song when he saw the Stars and Stripes still floating over the Fort at daybreak.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

By Francis Scott Key

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's
first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the
stream;
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner; oh, long may
it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave!

And where are the foes who so vauntingly
swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's con-
fusion
A home and a country should leave us no
more?
Their blood has washed out their foul foot-
steps' pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the
grave;
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph
doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave.

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand

Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust!"
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

B. Our National Hymn.

1. What is the National Hymn of the United States?

The National Hymn of the United States is "America."

2. When and by Whom Was It Written?

It was written in 1832 by Rev. Samuel F. Smith.

3. What is the Tune Used?

The melody ascribed to Henry Carey (1732)

is identical with the English National Anthem, "God save the King," and is popular in France and elsewhere.

4. What Characterizes Both the Flag-Song and the National Hymn?

The strong religious sentiment of America, "In God we trust."

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
  Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain-side
  Let freedom ring.

My chosen country — thee,
Land of the noble, free —
  Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
  Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
  Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,—
  The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
  To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light,—
Protect us by Thy might,
  Great God, our King.

CHAPTER IX

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Government of the United States is a Democratic Republic, "A government of the people, by the people, for the people." The people are sovereign and rule.

1. What Are the Three Great Divisions of the Government?

(a) The Legislative, which makes the Laws.

(b) The Executive, which enforces the Laws.

(c) The Judicial, which interprets the Laws.

A. The Legislative Department.

1. What is the Law-making Department?

Congress is the law-making department of the United States.

2. Of How Many Branches is it Composed?

There are two branches. The Senate and the House of Representatives.

3. How Many Senators Are There?

Two Senators from each State elected for six years by voters of that State.

4. What Are the Qualifications of a United States Senator?

A Senator must be not less than thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State from which chosen.

5. Who Presides Over the Senate?

The Vice-President.

6. What Are the Special Powers of the Senate?

The Senate may approve or reject appointments made by the President; approve or reject treaties with foreign countries; try impeachments of United States Officials.

7. How Are United States Congressional Representatives Chosen?

United States Representatives are elected for two years by vote of the people of each Congressional district and are apportioned to each State on the basis of population.

8. What Are the Qualifications of a United States Representative?

A Representative must be not less than twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State from which chosen.

9. What Are the Special Powers of the House of Representatives?

It may choose its speaker from its own members; initiate bills for raising revenue; impeach United States Officials.

10. What Are Some of the General Powers of Congress?

Congress makes the laws of the United States; may levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; regulate commerce with foreign nations; coin money; establish postoffices; declare war and maintain and support an army and navy; provide uniform laws of naturalization.

11. When Does Congress Meet?

Congress meets in regular session on the first Monday of December each year or at the call of the President in Special session.

B. The Executive Department.

1. Who is the Chief Executive of the United States?

The President.

2. How is the President Elected?

The President is elected for four years by electors, equal in number to the Senators and Representatives of each State in Congress, and chosen by the voters of the State.

3. What Are the Qualifications of the President?

The President of the United States must be not less than thirty-five years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, and must have lived at least fourteen years in the United States.

4. What Are the Powers and Duties of the President?

The President appoints, with approval of the Senate, Cabinet Secretaries, Ambassadors, Postmasters, United States Marshals and Judges; makes treaties with foreign countries by and with the consent of the Senate; approves or vetoes bills passed by

Congress; may pardon criminals in the United States prisons; may convene or adjourn Congress; is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. How is the Vice-President of the United States Elected?

The Vice-President is elected the same as the President and must have the same qualifications.

6. Who Succeeds the President if He Should Die, Be Disabled or Removed from Office?

The Vice-President, and after him the Secretary of State.

7. What is the President's Term of Office Usually Called?

The President's term of office is usually called "The Administration."

8. How is the Administrative or Executive Branch of the National Government Divided?

The Executive Department is divided into ten departments with a Secretary at the

head of each, chosen by the President by the approval of the Senate, who may be removed by the President at his will.

9. What Do These Ten Secretaries Form?

The President's Cabinet.

10. What Are the Functions of the Ten State Departments and Secretaries?

(a) The Secretary of State and his department deal with international affairs.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury and his department deal with money affairs, the banks and the collection of duties.

(c) The Attorney-General and the Department of Justice take charge of legal affairs in which the United States may be concerned.

(d) The Secretary of the Interior and his department has charge of the internal affairs of the nation — Indian affairs, patents, pensions, public lands, education.

(e) The Postmaster General and his department manage the national mail service.

(f) The Secretary of the Navy and his department deal with the Navy and naval affairs.

(g) The Secretary of War and his department deal with the Army and military affairs.

(h) The Secretary of Agriculture and his department deal with the agricultural interests of the nation.

(i) The Secretary of Commerce and his department deal with commercial affairs.

(j) The Secretary of Labor and his department deal with industrial relations and immigration.

C. The Judicial Department.

1. What is the Purpose of the Judicial Department of the Government?

The Judicial department interprets and decides upon the laws of the country.

2. What is the Highest Court in the United States?

The Supreme Court which sits in Washington, D. C. Its decisions are final.

3. How Many Judges of the Supreme Court Are There?

A Chief Justice and eight associates are

appointed for life by the President with the consent of the Senate.

4. What Other United States Courts Are Associated with the Supreme Court?

There are nine Circuit Courts of Appeals, each presided over by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

5. What United States Court Issues Naturalization Papers?

The United States is divided into one hundred and one districts, each with a District Court which issues naturalization papers.

6. How Are the Judges of the United States Courts Appointed?

They are all appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate.

CHAPTER X

THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States can be remembered by associating it with important events and persons. American wars have been waged for the protection of citizens in their rights, and not for conquest.

1. What Was the Revolutionary War?

The English colonies revolted from England in 1775 because they felt that they were unjustly governed. The war which followed was called the War of the Revolution. It lasted from 1775 to 1782 and resulted in freeing the colonies from English rule.

(a) What Prominent Americans Took Part in the War of Independence and the Establishment of the Nation?

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Robert Morris, Benjamin

Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry.

(b) What Prominent European Patriots Aided the Colonies in the War of Independence?

Lafayette, Pulaski, Kosciusko, Baron Steuben.

2. What Was the War of 1812?

The refusal of England to recognize the independence of the United States led to the second war with England from 1812 to 1814.

(a) What was the Monroe Doctrine?

The Monroe Doctrine was a declaration made soon after the War of 1812, that any foreign Power seeking to acquire territory in either North or South America would be considered unfriendly to the United States.

3. What Was the Mexican War?

A war with Mexico was fought in 1846–1848 because of trouble which arose over the State of Texas becoming a part of the United States.

4. What Was the Civil War?

A war between the Northern and Southern States from 1861 to 1865. The war was caused by the claim of the Southern States that they could leave the United States at will. The claim was made because of a difference of opinion between North and South over the question of Negro Slavery.

(a) What Was the Result of the Civil War?

The Civil War resulted in the reunion of North and South and ended Negro Slavery in the United States.

(b) Who Were the Prominent Generals of the Civil War?

Grant, Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan for the North; Lee, Jackson, two Johnsons, Gordon, Early for the South.

(c) Who Was the President of the United States?

Abraham Lincoln.

(d) What Were Lincoln's Two Great Historical Documents?

The Proclamation of Emancipation free-

ing the Negroes from slavery and his address at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

By Abraham Lincoln

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather

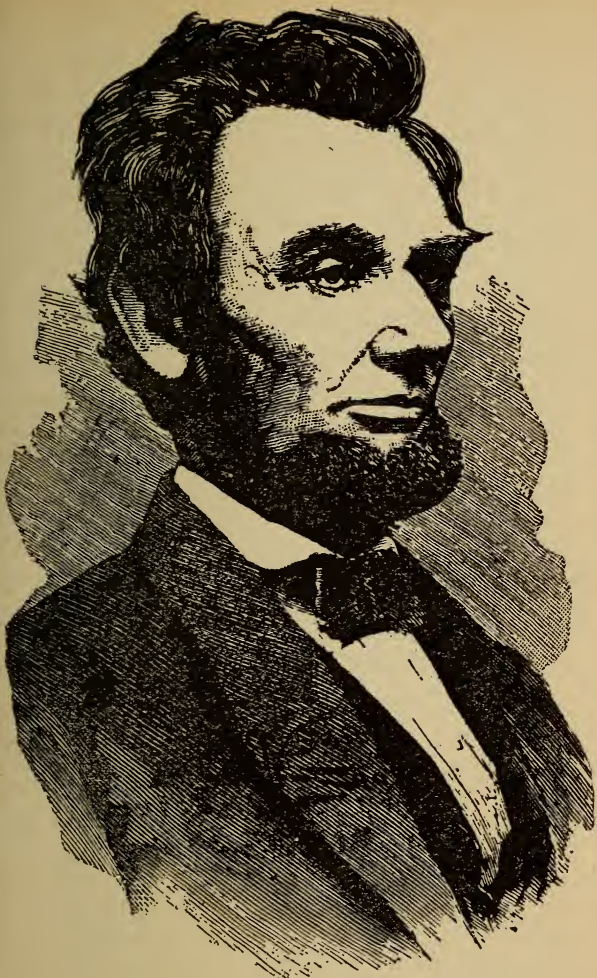
to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

5. What Was the Spanish War?

The Spanish War was caused by Spanish misrule in Cuba in 1898. As a result of this war Cuba became an independent republic, and the United States secured Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

6. What Was the World War?

A war between autocracy and democracy beginning August 4, 1914, when Germany attempted the overthrow of democracy and the conquest of the world for the privileged classes.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Savior of Our Country. Commander-in-Chief in Civil War. President 1861–1865.
Born February 12, 1809. Died April 14, 1865.

(a) When Did the United States Declare War With the Central Powers?

War was declared April 6, 1917.

(b) What Was the Immediate Result of this Declaration of War?

All lovers of liberty and democracy throughout the world were fired with new courage.

(c) What Was the Final Result of the Entrance of the United States into the War?

Our Country with her great wealth and resources and her army of 4,000,000 men made possible for the allies a complete victory for democracy and world-peace.

CHAPTER XI

HOW HAS THE UNITED STATES INCREASED HER TERRITORY?

Although the United States has waged no wars of conquest, yet she has greatly increased her territory in the course of time.

1. When Was the Louisiana Territory Added?

The territory from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains was purchased from France in 1803.

2. When Was Florida Added?

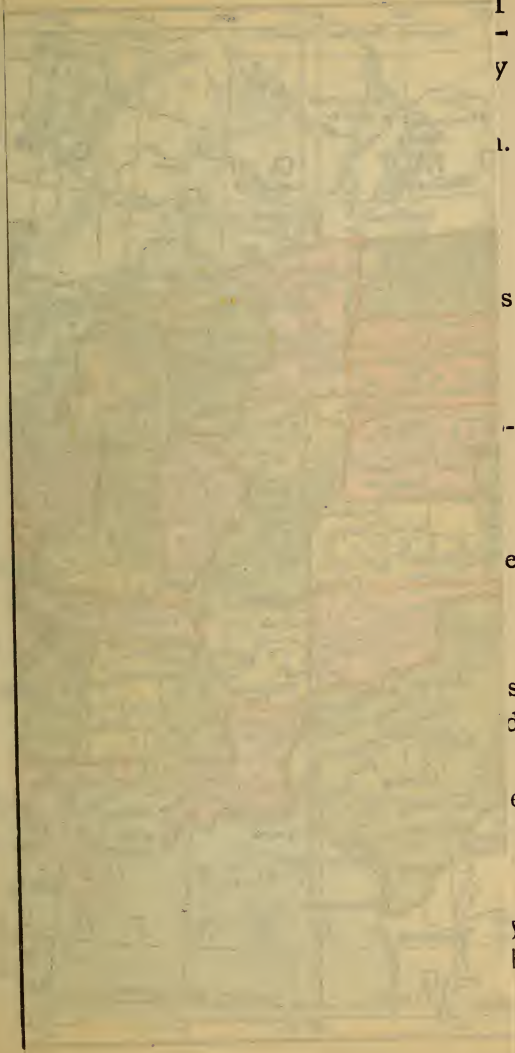
In 1819, by purchase from Spain.

3. When Was Texas Added?

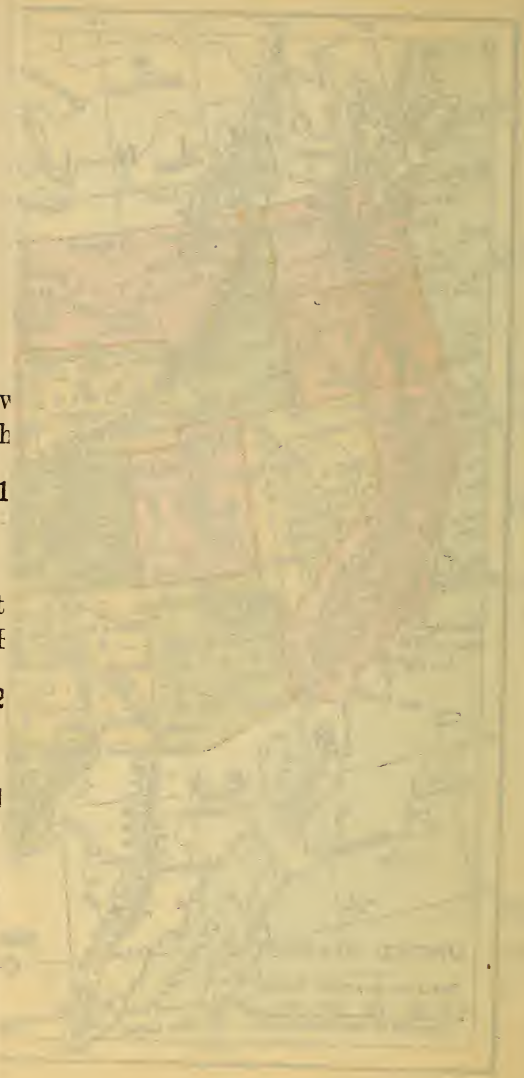
In 1846, by annexation.

4. When Was the Oregon Territory Added?

In 1846 the great Northwest was added by boundary settlement with Great Britain.



Longitude West from Greenwich.
DOMINION OF CANADA
UNITED STATES.
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
TROPIC OF CANCER



5. When Was the California Territory Added?

In 1847 and 1858, by purchase from Spain.

6. When Was Alaska Added?

In 1867, by purchase from Russia.

7. When Were the Hawaiian Islands Added?

In 1898, by annexation.

8. When Were Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands Added?

In 1898, ceded from Spain.

9. When Was the Panama Canal Zone Added?

In 1909, by purchase.

10. How Much Have These Additions Increased the Size of the United States?

The United States has now four times the area she possessed in 1800.

AMERICAN HOLIDAYS

The people of the United States keep many holidays, but only those are here noted which

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Party	*Term*	*State*
George Washington	No party	1789–1797	Virginia
John Adams	Federalist	1797–1801	Massachusetts
Thomas Jefferson	Republican	1801–1809	Virginia
James Madison	Republican	1809–1817	Virginia
James Monroe	Republican	1817–1825	Virginia
John Quincy Adams	Republican	1825–1829	Massachusetts
Andrew Jackson	Democratic	1829–1837	Tennessee
Martin Van Buren	Democratic	1837–1841	New York
William Henry Harrison	Whig	1841	Ohio
John Tyler	Whig	1841–1845	Virginia
James Knox Polk	Democratic	1845–1849	Tennessee
Zachary Taylor	Whig	1849–1850	Louisiana
Millard Fillmore	Whig	1850–1853	New York
Franklin Pierce	Democratic	1853–1857	New Hampshire
James Buchanan	Democratic	1857–1861	Pennsylvania
Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1861–1865	Illinois
Andrew Johnson	Republican	1865–1869	Tennessee
Ulysses Simpson Grant	Republican	1869–1877	Illinois
Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Republican	1877–1881	Ohio
James Abram Garfield	Republican	1881	Ohio
Chester Alan Arthur	Republican	1881–1885	New York
Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1885–1889	New York
Benjamin Harrison	Republican	1889–1893	Indiana
Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1893–1897	New York
William McKinley	Republican	1897–1901	Ohio
Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	1901–1909	New York
William Howard Taft	Republican	1909–1913	Ohio
Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	1913–	New Jersey

are set apart by national authority or generally observed.

1. January 1	New Year's Day
2. February 12	Lincoln's Birthday
3. February 22	Washington's Birthday
4. May 30	Memorial Day
5. July 4	Independence Day
6. September, first Monday after the first Sunday	Labor Day
7. October 12	Columbus Day
8. November, last Thursday	Thanksgiving Day
9. December 25	Christmas Day

Postal Rules and Regulations

1. First-Class Matter.

(a) Letters, manuscripts and anything sealed, two cents for each ounce or fraction anywhere in the United States and to Guam, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Tutuila, the Canal Zone and to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama. The same rates apply to letters to Germany, Great Britain and Ireland.

(b) Postal cards one cent.

2. Second-Class Matter.

Newspapers and periodicals one cent for each four ounces or fraction. (This is largely for publishers' use.)

3. Third-Class Matter.

Miscellaneous matter, in unsealed packages, one cent for each two ounces or fraction.

4. Special Delivery Letters.

Ten cents in addition to regular postage secures immediate delivery of the letter within the carrier-delivery limit of the city of free delivery or within one mile of any other United States Postoffice.

5. Registration of Letters.

Registration provides for safe transmission and correct delivery. Registered letters go to every postoffice in the world. The registry fee is ten cents in addition to the regular rate.

6. Parcel Post.

Parcel post rates are subject to weight and distance. The rate is very low and can be ascertained at any postoffice.

The Weights and Measures Used in the United States

Long Measure

12 inches=1 foot
3 feet=1 yard
1760 yards (5,280 feet)=1 mile
1 inch=.025 metre
1 foot=.30 metre
1 yard=.91 metre
1 mile=1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

144 square inches=1 square foot
9 square feet=1 square yard
4840 square yards=1 acre
640 acres=1 square mile
1 square foot=.09 square metre
1 square yard=.84 square metre
1 acre=4046.71 square metres
1 acre=.407 hectar
1 square mile=2.50 square kilometres

Cubic Measure

1728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard
1 cubic foot=.028 cubic metre
1 cubic yard=.76 cubic metre

Dry Measure

2 pints=1 quart
8 quarts=1 peck
4 pecks=1 bushel
1 pint=.55 litre
1 quart=1.1 litres
1 peck=8.8 litres
1 bushel=35 litres

Liquid Measure

4 gills=1 pint
2 pints=1 quart
4 quarts=1 gallon
31½ gallons=1 barrel
2 barrels=1 hogshead
1 pint=.47 litre
1 quart=.95 litre
1 gallon=3.8 litres
1 barrel=1.19 hektolitres

Weight

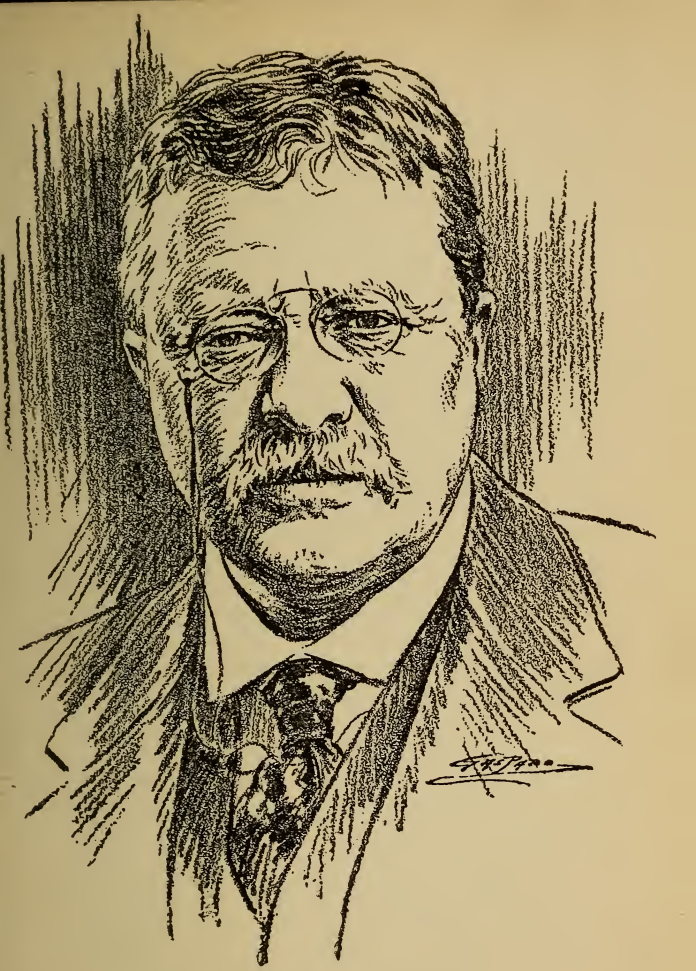
16 ounces=1 pound
2,000 pounds=1 ton
1 ounce=28 grams
1 pound=.45 kilogram
1 ton=.91 metric ton

PART II

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN

There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American Flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding-house; and we have room for but one soul loyalty and that is loyalty to the American people.

Theodore Roosevelt.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Typical American
Virile, versatile, masterful President
Born October 27, 1858. Died January 14, 1919.

CHAPTER I

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

In the United States the citizen is not a subject but a sovereign. In other countries the citizen is subject to laws and regulations which he has had no part in making. His rights and duties are determined by the privileged few who are in power. In the United States the rights and duties of the citizen are determined by the people, of whom he is one.

1. Does the Declaration of Independence Recognize the Natural Rights of Man?

Yes. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

2. What is the Meaning of These Inalienable Rights?

That there are certain rights which belong to every man, are God-given, are born with

him, and cannot be taken from him without injustice.

3. What Are Governments For?

The Declaration of Independence says: "To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

4. What Has the Constitution to Say About Men's Rights?

Its very purpose is to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

5. For What Do Our Flag and Country Stand?

For the protection and enlargement of the civil and religious liberties of all the people.

6. Does the Government Protect the Rights of Her Citizens?

Most of the laws of the nation deal directly or indirectly with the rights of her citizens and their mutual relations.

7. Are Man's Religious Rights Protected?

There is no established religion in the United States, and every citizen is free to choose his own religious belief and to live in accord with it so long as he does not interfere with the religious liberty of others.

8. How Long and How Far Will the United States Protect the Rights of Her Citizens?

As long as they remain citizens of the United States, no matter where they may happen to be.

9. What is Implied by These Rights?

Corresponding duties. We must respect the rights of others if we expect them to respect our rights.

10. How Are Rights and Duties Related?

"Liberty is the power by which man can do what does not interfere with the rights of another. Its basis is nature; its standard is justice; its protection is law; its moral maxim: Do not unto others what you do not wish they should do unto you."

11. How Did Christ Define Duty?

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

12. What Are the Duties of an American Citizen?

To respect the rights of others and to promote the welfare of all the people.

13. How Should the Citizen Use His Privilege to Vote?

He should know as much as possible about the persons to be elected and the issues to be decided, and then vote as his conscience directs.

14. What is the Citizen's Duty Respecting Law?

He should obey it himself and secure its enforcement as far as possible by all.

15. What is the Citizen's Duty Respecting Language?

He should use the English language intelligently and try to teach others to do the same.

16. What Should the Citizen Know About His Country?

He should know something about its size and resources; about its history and development; about its struggles for freedom; about God's help in shaping the nation; and much about citizenship and American ideals.

17. What Are the Greatest Perils to American Citizenship?

Ignorance, superstition, greed, low ideals, sin.

CHAPTER II

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Greater personal, civil and religious liberty is enjoyed in America than anywhere else in the world. The people are given the greatest possible freedom so long as what they do does not interfere with the rights and liberties of other people. The rights and liberties and welfare of all the people must be protected to insure the liberties of each one.

1. What Are United States Laws?

The laws are rules and regulations made by the people to protect their civil and religious rights and liberties and the welfare of each and all.

2. Why Should the Law Be Respected?

Because in the judgment of all the people these laws are the best means of protecting the liberties of each person.

3. Who Makes These Laws and How May They Be Changed?

The people make and may change these laws through representatives whom they elect by vote.

4. Why Are Laws Necessary?

To define the rights and liberties of the people and because there are some who are not disposed to honor the rights of others.

5. How Are the Laws Enforced?

The people through the Government choose certain men as sheriffs, policemen and others to enforce the law.

6. Why Do We Call the Law-Breaker a Criminal?

Because the free people of the nation consider it a crime for one person to interfere with the rights of another person.

7. What is Done to the Person Who Breaks the Laws?

He is arrested by an officer of the law.

8. Is the Person Arrested Considered Guilty?

No. Every person is considered innocent till proven guilty.

9. What Does the Law Provide for the Arrested Man?

A fair trial before judge or jury to establish his innocence or guilt.

10. What is the Result of the Trial?

A decision by judge or jury concerning the guilt of the person tried, which either frees the accused or imposes a penalty for breaking the law.

11. What is the Nature of the Penalty for Breaking the Law?

The penalty is a loss of some of the law-breaker's own liberties: a fine, or imprisonment, to prevent the continuance of the disregard of the rights of others.

12. Is This All the Government Does?

No. It tries to change the criminal into a true and loyal citizen, so that he may enjoy his own freedom by respecting the rights of others.

CHAPTER III

SOME LAWS EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW

1. What is the Crime against the Franchise?

It is a crime to secure naturalization papers through fraud or to sell one's vote for money or other reward.

2. What is the Crime Respecting Lotteries?

It is a crime to have anything to do with lotteries or the buying or selling of lottery tickets.

3. What is the Crime against the Flag?

It is a crime to show disrespect to the flag or to use it for advertising purposes.

4. What is the Crime Respecting the Care of Dumb Animals?

All acts of cruelty to animals are severely punished.

5. What is the Crime of Bigamy?

Any person who, having a husband or wife

living, marries another person, is guilty of the crime of bigamy.

6. What is the Crime of Desertion?

It is a crime for a man to abandon his family or to fail to provide for them.

7. What is the Crime of Blackmail?

It is a crime to make, send, or deliver any threatening letter to another to gain money or any other advantage.

8. What is the Crime against Chastity?

No one can violate personal purity or the sanctity of the family relation without being guilty of crime.

9. What is the Crime Respecting the Sabbath?

The founders of this Republic were God-fearing men and honored the Sabbath as a Day of Rest; the law forbids the performance of unnecessary labor on that day.

10. What Does the Law Require Respecting the Family?

Every marriage, birth, and death must be duly reported to the proper civil authorities and recorded by them.

CHAPTER IV

THE NATURALIZATION OF THE ALIEN

Our Country was one of the first to hold that a man has a right to choose his citizenship. Every one who intends to live here should become a citizen of the United States.

1. Into What Two Classes Are the People of the United States Divided?

Into aliens and citizens.

2. Who Are Aliens?

Citizens of another country who live in the United States.

3. Who Are Citizens?

(a) Every person born in the United States.

(b) Every citizen of another country who is naturalized in accordance with the laws of the United States.

4. What is Naturalization?

Naturalization is the process by which a

citizen of another country becomes a citizen of the United States.

5. Who Can Be Naturalized?

Citizens of all countries excepting China, Japan, Korea, Siam, and India who comply with the National and State regulations.

6. What is the Process of Naturalization?

The alien must secure two papers from a Federal or State Court before he can become a citizen of the United States.

7. What is the "Declaration of Intention"?

It is the first paper required. The applicant must give, under oath, his or her full name, the name of the ship and date of arrival, and must state the intention to become a citizen. It costs one dollar and is good for seven years.

8. What is the Second Paper?

After two years, and before the end of seven years from the date of the first paper, the alien may apply for his or her second paper.

9. What Are the Requirements for the Second Paper?

Five years' continuous residence in the United States and one year's continuous residence in the State; two witnesses, who are citizens and have known the petitioner for five years previous to petition must appear when the petition is filed. The cost of the petition is four dollars.

10. What Further Requirements Are Necessary?

The applicant must be of good moral character; must not believe in polygamy or anarchy; must renounce allegiance to all other Governments; must intend to live in the United States and must speak the English language and be able to write his or her own name.

11. What is the Final Step?

An examination in court, within ninety days of the filing of the petition, as to the applicant's knowledge of American Citizenship and the history and government of the United States, and the taking of the oath of allegiance.

12. How Are Women Naturalized?

Unmarried women twenty-one years of age and over and widows may take out naturalization papers in the same way as men. The wife of the naturalized alien becomes a citizen by that act.

13. What Are Some of the Advantages of Becoming a Citizen of the United States?

The right to vote and hold office: the wife and minor children residing in this country become citizens: it secures certain property advantages and guarantees the protection of the citizen at home and abroad by the Government of the United States.

14. What Does the Alien Secure by Naturalization?

Citizenship in a free country and a chance to give his best to make this the greatest and best nation in the world.

15. How Should Citizenship in the United States Be Valued?

As a high honor and a sacred trust.

16. Must the New Citizens Give Up Their Language and Old Customs?

It is essential that they know English, but the more of other languages they know the better. The United States wants everything good in the customs and life of those who settle among us.

17. What is the Law of Allegiance to the United States?

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and adjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to ..... the ..... of ..... of whom I have hitherto been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

CHAPTER V

THE CITIZEN'S SHARE IN GOVERNMENT

Ours is a government of the people; so each citizen has a definite share in it. America is just what the people make it.

1. What is the Smallest Unit in the American System of Government?

The town, ward, or borough which safeguards the local interests of the people. The town government is almost a pure democracy. Matters of public interest are decided by vote of the citizens.

2. What is the Second Unit of Local Government?

The county, which deals with matters concerning a group of towns.

3. What is the Third and Larger Unit of Government?

The State, which is made up of the counties

of a definite district and deals with the larger rights and liberties of the people.

4. What Are the Three Branches of State Government?

(a) The Executive Department, which administers and enforces the law. The highest office is that of the Governor.

(b) The Legislative Department, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives, which makes the laws.

(c) The Judicial Department, which interprets the laws.

5. What is the Largest Unit of Government in the United States?

The Federal Government at Washington, D. C. The President is its chief official.

6. How Are the Officials of the Government Chosen?

By vote of the people, who delegate their power to chosen representatives.

7. What is Required for the Best Government?

The election of honest, intelligent, trustworthy representatives.

8. How Can the Election of Such Men Be Secured?

By the citizens who vote only for the best man.

PART III

THE AMERICAN HOME

The majesty and the strength of our Nation is in the homes of the American people. The homes of the people; let us keep them pure and independent, and all will be well with the Republic. Let us in frugal industry make them self-sustaining. Let us make them homes of refinement in which we shall teach our daughters that modesty and patience and gentleness are the charms of woman. Let us make them temples of liberty, and teach our sons that an honest conscience is every man's first political law; and that no splendor can rob him and no force justify the surrender of the simplest right of a free and independent citizen. And above all, let us honor God in our avocations — anchor them close in His love, build His altars above our hearthstones, uphold them in the simple faith of our fathers, and crown them with the Bible — that book of books in which all the ways of life are made straight and the mystery of death is made plain. The home is the source of our national life.

Henry W. Grady.

CHAPTER I

THE HOME-LIFE

America is a land of homes. The home life of the people is one of the most interesting phases of American history. In the colonial home and the home on the frontier is represented the best of everything in State, Church, and society. The beginnings of most of our American industries were in the home. It is, next to the Church, the most important institution of the nation, and every effort should be made not only to preserve its purity but to increase its influence.

1. What is the Home?

It is the permanent dwelling-place of the family made sacred by love.

2. What Makes Possible a True Home?

Love, mutual helpfulness, and right living.

3. What Should the Home Be?

It should be the brightest and best place on earth for the members of the family.

4. Is a Happy Home Dependent on Riches?

No. The best things of home-life cannot be purchased with money.

5. What Should the Home Do?

It should create influences which will make it easy to resist evil, to do right, and to make the most of one's self.

6. What is the Greatest Service the Home Can Render?

To make religion a definite and practical power for each member of the family.

7. How Can the Home Help the Community?

It can train the children to be first-class citizens.

8. How Does the Home-Life Train for Citizenship?

In the intimate relations of the home are learned the first lessons of law, order, love, co-operation, and respect for the rights of others.

CHAPTER II

THE FAMILY

1. What is the Family?

The family is the unit of society and consists of a husband, wife, and children.

2. What is the Importance of the Family?

It is, next to the Church, the most important institution in the world.

3. Why is the Family so Important?

Because it is the source of human life, and out of it all other institutions arise.

4. How Do the Standards of the Home Affect the Standards of Society?

The moral standards of society rarely rise higher than the standards of the home.

5. What is Marriage?

Marriage is an ordinance of both Church and State by which one man and one woman are legally united for life.

6. What Does Marriage Secure?

A home-life in which children are reared and fitted for the largest life here and hereafter.

7. How Much Do Church and State Value the Marriage Relation?

The marriage is considered a most sacred and binding obligation, and both Church and State consider the person who violates the marriage vow a criminal.

8. How Will True Parents Treat Their Children?

With the thought that they are dealing with immortal souls and that the eternal destiny of the child is largely committed to them.

9. What Will Be the Result of This Conviction?

It will cause the parents to guard most carefully and stimulate the moral and spiritual development of their children.

10. What is the Parents' Greatest Joy?

To watch their children's growth into noble Christian manhood and womanhood.

11. For This End What Helps Should Be Sought?

Parents should avail themselves of all the helps of Church and State, and especially of divine guidance through prayer.

CHAPTER III

THE CHILD IN THE HOME

1. What is the Finest Work in the World?

The work of training a child into noble Christian manhood or womanhood, fitted for life here and hereafter.

2. Why is the Care of the Child So Important?

Because the influences of the home in childhood largely determine the after life.

3. What is the Proof of This?

That children usually accept the religion, the political party, the language, ideals and practices of their parents.

4. What is the Effect of Example?

Children are imitators; they are influenced more by what their parents are and do than by what they say.

5. Why Are the Influences of the Home So Powerful?

Parents have possession of the child at the time when life is most easily moulded.

6. Why is This?

God honors parentage by conferring this privilege and the corresponding responsibility of shaping the destiny of the rising generation.

7. What Should Parents Secure for Their Children?

Good health, a trained mind, and a Christian character.

CHAPTER IV

GOOD HEALTH

1. Why is Good Health So Important?

Because one cannot do his best work, help others, or enjoy life without it.

2. What is Essential to Good Health?

A proper care of the body.

3. What Kind of Food is Required?

Plenty of wholesome, nourishing, well-cooked food. Wilted or decayed fruit or vegetables, tainted fish or meat, and poorly cooked food injure the health.

4. What Kind of Drink is Required?

Plenty of pure water. Milk is most nourishing. Intoxicating drinks are injurious.

5. What Are Other Essentials of Good Health?

Exercise, rest and sleep, and plenty of fresh air.

6. What Has Cleanliness to Do with Health?

Frequent baths, a clean bed, clean clothes, clean food and drink, and a clean house prevent disease, promote health, and increase the joy of living.

7. In Case of Common Sickness What is Needed?

The attention and care of the mother first of all.

8. What Has Been Provided for the Parent?

Free dispensaries and medical advice.

9. What Should Be Done in Case of Serious Sickness?

Call a regular physician, a day nurse, or send the sick one to the hospital.

10. What Should Be Avoided?

Quack doctors, quack medicine, and advertised "medical institutes."

11. What Do the Cities Provide for Recreation?

Public parks, playgrounds, bath-houses.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

1. What Does the Government Do for the Intelligence of the People?

It provides the best free public schools in the world.

2. Does the Government Require School Attendance?

The Government in most States requires parents to send their children to school till they are fourteen years of age.

3. Does it Provide Education beyond that Age?

The Government provides free high schools and in many States furnishes College education without tuition; so that every ambitious boy or girl can secure a liberal education if desired.

4. What Other Provisions Are Made for Education?

There are evening schools, home and correspondence classes for all ages and conditions.

5. How Do Churches and Societies Help?

The Young Men's and Young Woman's Christian Associations, Churches and Social Settlements, and many clubs and organizations are always ready to help those who are willing to help themselves.

6. Are There Still Other Agencies?

There are libraries, art galleries, public reading rooms, which can be freely used.

7. Is There Any Other Provision?

Yes; America also provides schools for manual training. Any youth can learn a trade which will enable him to earn an honest living.

8. What is the American Ideal Respecting Education?

The best possible intellectual training for every citizen.

CHAPTER VI

CHARACTER

1. What is the Most Important Work of the Home?

The formation of Christian character.

2. What is Character?

Character is what a person really is in the sight of God.

3. What is the Difference Between Character and Reputation?

Character is what a man is: reputation is what people think he is.

4. What is the Basis of a Good Character?

It is the endeavor to do right, and to keep right with one's higher self, with others, and with God.

5. How Does the Home-Life Develop Character?

The habits of life are largely formed in childhood and habits mould the character.

6. What Truth Should Be Taught the Child About Himself?

That in him there is a higher and a lower nature and that he should always do that which strengthens the best in himself, and that conscience is his guide.

7. What Should the Child Be Taught in Respect to Others?

To honor the rights of others, which is duty; and to maintain his own rights, which is liberty.

8. What Should the Child Be Taught in Respect to God?

That to be right with God is the most important thing in life, and that God is always ready to help those who try to do right.

9. What Helps the Child, or Any One to Get Right and to Keep Right With God?

Daily prayer and the reading of the Bible and Church attendance. Every child should be taught these things in the home.

10. What Has Character to Do with Happiness?

No one is really happy who is consciously doing wrong.

11. What Has Religion to Do with Success?

No one can make the best of himself or accomplish the highest in life without making his relation to God the most important thing.

CHAPTER VII

THE HOME AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD

1. What is the Relation of the Home to the Neighborhood?

Every home shares with other homes the privileges and the responsibilities of the neighborhood.

2. What is Essential to the Relation Between These Homes?

A clear understanding of rights and duties.

3. What Are One's Rights?

Liberties which others should respect.

4. What Are One's Duties?

Obligations to secure for others their personal rights.

5. What is the True Relationship?

One of mutual interest and helpfulness.

6. How Can Each Home Help the Neighborhood?

By making its own surroundings clean and attractive and by creating local pride in the community.

CHAPTER VIII

SOME THINGS EVERY FAMILY SHOULD DO

1. Should Every Family Have a Bank Account?

Every family should deposit a part of its income in a savings bank.

2. Should the Child Be Taught to Save?

Every child should be encouraged to save money and start a personal bank account.

3. How Should Investments Be Made?

With greatest care. It is better to be safe and sure than to speculate.

4. What Should Be the Attitude Toward the Government?

That of pride in America, upholding the Government and respecting its laws.

5. What Should Be the Treatment of Those Who Speak Against Marriage, the Home, the Church, or the State?

They are enemies to happiness and prosperity and should be treated as such.

6. How Important is the Use of the English Language?

As rapidly as possible every foreign-speaking person should learn to use English. The Government demands it, and it is to the personal advantage of every person to use it.

PART IV

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN

Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

From Washington's Farewell Address.

CHAPTER I

GOD AND HIS UNIVERSE

There are certain great questions which arise in the mind of every thinking person. Is there a God? Does He care for us? What is Life? Does death end all? Why is there trouble in the world? What is Religion? What is the Church for? Is there help through prayer? These are questions which directly affect human happiness, success and usefulness. And further, one's answers to these questions largely determine one's value as an American Citizen.

1. What Are the Two Views of God and the Universe?

(a) That there is no God and that everythings happens by chance.

(b) That there is a personal God who made and governs the universe and all things connected with it.

2. Why is it Impossible to Believe in a Godless Universe?

It is unreasonable, every intelligent person knows there is a Divine Power.

3. What Does the Belief in a Personal God Imply?

That He made the earth for His own glory and for the dwelling-place of man.

4. What Kind of a Man Meets the Divine Requirements?

One who believes in and takes the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour and becomes more and more like Him.

5. What is God's Relation to Man and the Universe?

He rules in love and justice to make the world beautiful and man free, intelligent, and happy.

6. Where Are the Revelations of God Made?

(a) In nature.
(b) In the human conscience.
(c) In the Bible.

CHAPTER II

THE BIBLE

1. What is the Bible?

The Bible is God's Word, written by men inspired by Him to teach the world what God is and how He deals with men, and how men knowing and obeying Him may live the largest, best, and happiest life here and hereafter.

2. What Are the Two Divisions of the Bible?

The Old Testament of 39 books and the New Testament of 27 books.

3. Who Wrote the Bible and How Long Did it Take?

There were many writers and it took more than a thousand years to write it.

4. What Great Lesson Does the Old Testament Teach?

That there is but one true and living God, and that He has a plan for men and nations.

5. What is the Purpose of the New Testament?

To tell the world about the life and mission of the Lord Jesus Christ and about the beginnings of the Christian Church.

6. What Does the New Testament Teach About the Life of the Lord Jesus Christ?

That the Lord Jesus Christ was divine, and by His life gave to the world the perfect ideal of life.

7. What Was the Mission of the Lord Jesus Christ?

To uplift and save the world.

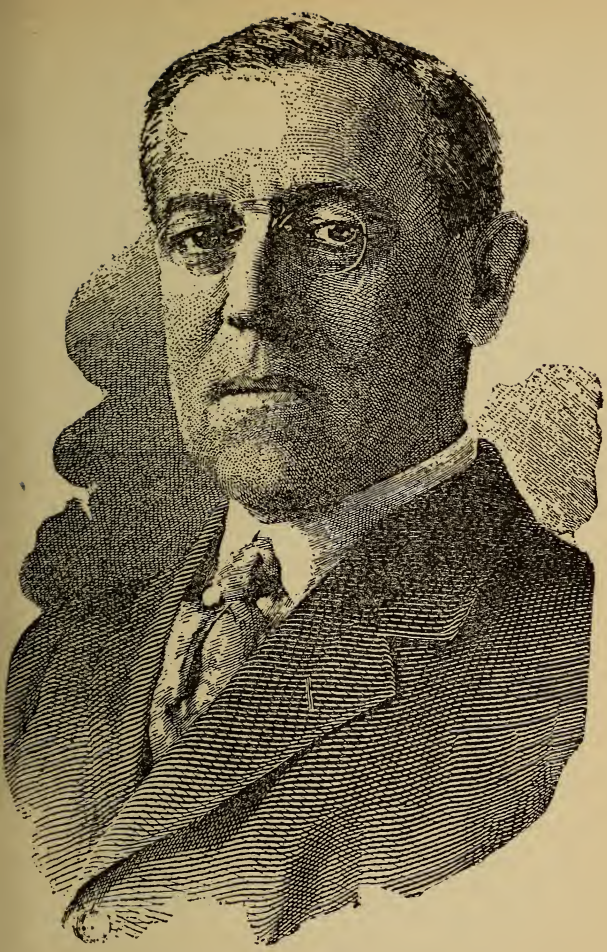
(a) By revealing the character of God as our Heavenly Father.

(b) By revealing the possibilities of man as the child of God.

(c) By revealing how through Christ the world might be saved and brought into right relations with God.

8. What Does President Wilson Say of the Bible?

"It is the one supreme source of revelation,



OUR PRESIDENT

WOODROW WILSON

President 1913–

Born Dec. 28, 1856.

the revelation of the meaning of life, the nature of God, and the spiritual nature and needs of men. It is the only guide of life which really leads the spirit in the way of peace and salvation. If men could but be made to know it intimately and for what it really is, we should have secured both individual and social regeneration. The Bible is the Word of Life. I beg you to read it and find out for yourself."

CHAPTER III

MAN

1. What Do the Bible and Christ Teach About Man?

That he is a child of God and made in the image of his Creator.

2. Are All Men True Sons?

No. Some lose their birthright by refusing to acknowledge God as Father and to do what He wishes.

3. Has God a Plan for Every One?

Yes. There is a definite plan for each person in the Gospel of Christ.

4. What is the Nature of God's Plan for Each Person?

Something better and more joyous than anything one could do for himself.

5. Does God Compel Us to Obey His Will?

No. He gives us freedom to obey or disobey Him as we please.

6. What is the Result of Disobeying God?

It always means in the end loss, unhappiness, suffering and spiritual death, that is, exile from God.

7. What Does the Bible Call This Disobedience?

Sin.

8. What Does Sin Do?

It separates us from God, and makes impossible the enjoyment of His presence or association with those who love and obey Him.

9. What Do Christ and the Bible Teach About Death and the Immortal Life?

That the body of man dies but that the soul has endless existence.

10. What is Taught About Life After Death?

That it is a life of activity and joy and love greater and better than anything known here, prepared for those who are true and obedient children of God.

11. Will This Enjoyment Be Shared by All?

No. The Bible, Christ, and reason teach

that continuance in sin makes impossible the enjoyment of Heaven.

12. Shall We Know Our Friends in Heaven?

Yes. The immortal life begins on earth. It preserves our personal identity, memory, and love.

CHAPTER IV

RELIGION

1. What is Religion?

True religion is the union of the human soul with God.

2. Are All People Religious?

No intelligent person can live long without craving to be at peace with God; but some foolishly stifle the desire.

3. What is the Value of Religion to the Human Soul?

True religion is the highest expression of human life, and no one can live at his best without the development of his religious nature.

4. Does God Make the Complete Plan of Our Life Plain to Us?

Only as we endeavor, step by step to obey Him.

CHAPTER V

SIN AND TEMPTATION

1. What is Sin?

It is doing wrong or failing to do right. It is the breaking of a law designed for our good and the good of all.

2. How Do We Know a Thing is Wrong?

In many ways, but especially by our conscience.

3. Is Sin Punished?

Always the sinner will suffer for his sin here or hereafter.

4. How Can One Escape From Sin?

By repentance, confession, and the acceptance of the Lord Jesus Christ.

5. What is Temptation?

Anything which leads to sin.

6. Is the Temptation a Sin?

It is the yielding to the temptation and not the temptation which is sin.

7. Why Are We Tempted?

To test us and to make us strong through resistance.

8. How Can One Overcome Temptation?

By seeking God's help and acting upon it.

CHAPTER VI

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

1. What is a Christian Church?

A company of Christians organized for work, worship, and the common welfare.

2. What Are the Two Great Purposes of the Church?

(a) To strengthen one another in service, faith, and life.

(b) To make Christ known to the world.

3. Why Should Christians Unite With the Church?

For the help they will receive; for the good they can do; and because God requires them to confess Him before men.

4. Who is the Supreme and Only Head of the Church?

The Lord Jesus Christ.

5. Who Alone Can Forgive Us Our Sin?

God, through the Lord Jesus Christ.

6. What is the Supreme Authority as to Doctrine in the Christian Church?

The Bible.

7. What Are the Two Sacraments of the Christian Church?

Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

8. What is Christian Baptism?

A sacrament or ordinance of the Christian Church, instituted by Christ as an initiatory rite, consisting in the immersion of the person in water, or in the application of water to the person by affusion or by sprinkling, by an authorized administrator, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

9. What is the Lord's Supper?

A sacrament, or an ordinance, instituted by Christ for observance by His followers, and consisting in the blessing or consecration of bread and wine and the subsequent eating and drinking of the sacred elements.

10. Why Should the Lord's Supper Be Observed?

Because Christ commanded it, because we love and honor Him, and because it is a source of spiritual blessing to every one who partakes of it.

CHAPTER VII

PRAYER

1. What is Prayer?

It is talking, or communing with God.

2. What is the Basis of Belief in Prayer?

If God is our Father — if we are His children and share with Him in His great purpose — then prayer is most reasonable.

3. In Whose Name Should We Pray?

In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

4. What Did Christ Teach About Prayer?

"Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you."

5. What Was Christ's Practice?

He was much in prayer, especially in hours of need, and was greatly strengthened by it.

6. For What Should Men Pray?

We may take everything that interests us to God in prayer, but we should especially pray

that we may be kept from sin, and made strong to do our duty.

7. What is the Model Prayer?

Our Lord's Prayer.

8. Does God Answer?

Yes. But not always just when and as we seek, yet always in the way which is best for us.

CHAPTER VIII

GOD

1. What Do the Bible and Christ Teach Us About God?

That God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, all-powerful and unchangeable.

2. What Do the Bible and Christ Teach About God's Relation to Man?

That He is our Father and that we are made in His image.

3. Are There More Gods Than One?

There is but one true and living God.

4. How Has God Revealed Himself to the World?

In three persons, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit — yet in substance but one God.

5. Who is the Lord Jesus Christ?

The Son of God who became man to make God known to the world and to save men from sin and its consequences.

6. Where Was Christ Born?

In Bethlehem of Judea.

7. What Kind of a Death Did He Die?

He was crucified.

8. What Took Place After His Death?

He victoriously arose from the dead.

9. What Did He Establish?

His Church and Kingdom.

10. What is to Be the Future of His Church?

Christ and the Bible foretell the time when the principles of Christ shall everywhere prevail and every one acknowledge Him to be King of kings and Lord of lords.

11. What Did Christ Say Was the First and Great Commandment?

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength."

12. What Did Christ Say Was the Second Commandment?

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

13. What Did Christ Say Was His New Commandment?

"Love one another as I have loved you."

14. What Did Christ Say Was the Golden Rule?

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them."

15. What Would Take Place if These Four Great Rules of Christ Were Obeyed?

They would solve all the great problems of life.

16. What Did Jesus Promise His Disciples?

"I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may be with you for ever, even the Spirit of Truth.

17. What Does Christ Say About the Spirit's Presence?

"He abideth with you, and shall be in you."

18. What Does the Holy Spirit Tell Us?

The Spirit through our spirits assures us that we are the children of God.

19. What Does the Holy Spirit Do for Us?

The Spirit guides us into all the truth.

20. What is Said of Those Who Follow the Guidance of the Holy Spirit?

"As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the children of God."

21. What Will the Holy Spirit Do for Us?

He will give us power to do all that God requires of us.

22. How Does the Holy Spirit Work in Us?

In many ways; — a pure conscience is the Voice of God in us.

23. What is the Result of the Co-operation of the Holy Spirit With Our Spirits?

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control.

CHAPTER IX

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

1. What is a Christian?

A Christian is one who has accepted Christ as his Saviour and who tries to live as Christ would have him live.

2. How Does One Become a Christian?

By believing in Christ, confessing allegiance to Him, and by living the Christian life.

3. Why Should Every One Be a Christian?

Because it is the highest and noblest kind of life. Because through union with Christ power is given to men to overcome the world. Because it is the only way by which a man can be saved from his sins and so secure eternal life.

4. Does the Christian Have to Give Up Many Things?

Yes. But nothing that does not savor of sin. The Christian does not have to give up a

single thing which he would not willingly give up if he knew what was best for him.

5. What is the Guide-Book to the Christian Life?

The Bible, which should be read daily.

6. What is Another Great Aid in Living the Christian Life?

Prayer to begin and end the day and prayer often between.

7. How Does the Church Aid in Living the Christian Life?

Through worship, service and fellowship with other Christians.

8. What is the Greatest Aid in Living the Christian Life?

The abiding presence of the Holy Spirit.

CHAPTER X

CHRISTIANITY AND DEMOCRACY

1. What is the Attitude of the Bible Toward Democracy?

It is the great Charter of Human Freedom.

2. What Has Been the Effect of the Bible on National Life?

It has always worked in harmony with the interests of civil and religious liberty.

3. What Does Christianity Involve?

It involves a complete democracy of life.

4. What Has Been One of the Great Results of the Spread of Christianity?

It has been the extension of privilege from the few to the many.

5. What Will Be One of the Final Results of the Spread of Christianity?

An ideal social order with equal rights, com-

plete justice, and happiness for all men in all stations of life.

6. Why Should Every One Be Interested in the Spread of Christianity?

Because Christianity is the most powerful force in the world against selfishness, greed, and autocracy.

7. Why Should Every One Work for the Spread of Christianity?

Because it is the only power in the world which will successfully preserve and increase civil and religious liberty.

8. What Alone Will Save the World?

Education cannot save the world. Wealth cannot save the world. Culture cannot save the world. A better man is the only force which can save the world, and the only power that makes the best man is that which comes from God through the Lord Jesus Christ.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing

that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother; that

thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's. Exod. 20: 3–17.

THE SUM OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment.

And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

On these two commandments, hang all the law and the prophets. Matt. 22: 37–40.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father which art in heaven,
Hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation;
But deliver us from evil.
For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

THE CREED

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; the third day he rose from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

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